

Manifest Destiny

1820–1848

SECTION 1 The Western Pioneers

SECTION 2 The Hispanic Southwest

SECTION 3 Independence for Texas

SECTION 4 The War With Mexico

Settlers head west in covered wagons, carrying all their belongings with them.

1836

- Texas wins independence from Mexico



Van Buren
1837–1841



1841

- President Harrison becomes first president to die in office

W. Harrison
1841



Tyler
1841–1845



U.S. PRESIDENTS

U.S. EVENTS

WORLD EVENTS

1836

1839

1842

1839

- First pedal-propelled bicycle is designed by Kirkpatrick MacMillan of Scotland

1842

- China cedes Hong Kong to Britain



MAKING CONNECTIONS

Why Did People Migrate West?

Beginning in the 1820s, Americans began moving in large numbers west across the Great Plains. They headed south to Texas and west to Oregon, Utah, and California. By 1848, the United States had taken the Southwest from Mexico and divided Oregon with Great Britain.

- *Why do you think Americans wanted to move west in the 1800s?*
- *How do you think westward migration affected America's relationship with other countries and native peoples?*

1845

- Congress votes to annex Republic of Texas

Polk
1845–1849



1845

1843

- Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol* is published

1845

- Irish potato famine begins

1846

- Great Britain and U.S. divide Oregon Territory at 49th parallel
- United States begins war with Mexico

1848

- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends war with Mexico

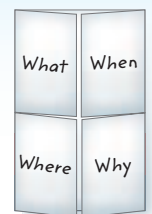
1848


1848

- Karl Marx and Frederick Engels publish *The Communist Manifesto*
- Numerous revolutions sweep Europe



Organizing Create a Four-Door Book Foldable that helps in researching the development of early transportation routes. Record key facts about each route in the Four-Door Book under *What, When, Where, and Why*.



History  **ONLINE Chapter Overview**
Visit glencoe.com to preview Chapter 7.

Section 1

The Western Pioneers

Guide to Reading

Big Ideas

Science and Technology Several inventions in the early 1800s helped make it possible to settle the West.

Content Vocabulary

- squatter (p. 254)
- overlander (p. 256)

Academic Vocabulary

- guarantee (p. 254)
- convert (p. 255)

People and Events to Identify

- Manifest Destiny (p. 254)
- Jethro Wood (p. 255)
- John Deere (p. 255)
- Cyrus McCormick (p. 255)
- Kit Carson (p. 256)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Use a graphic organizer, like the one below, to list the trails to the West used by settlers in the 1840s.



In the 1840s, Americans made the grueling trek west to the frontier states of the Midwest and the rich lands of the Oregon Country. The invention of new farming equipment made it easier to clear and cultivate new land, thus encouraging settlement of the Midwest.

Settling New Lands

MAIN Idea Americans moved westward and established new farms in the Midwest; later settlers traveled in wagon trains to the Pacific Coast.

HISTORY AND YOU Have you ever packed for a long trip? What things did you take with you? Read on to learn how settlers faced difficult times on the trail west.

In 1800 only around 387,000 white settlers lived west of the Appalachian Mountains. By 1820, that number had grown to more than 2.4 million, and the numbers continued to rise rapidly. By the time the Civil War began, more Americans lived west of the Appalachians than lived in states along the Atlantic Coast.

Some Americans headed west for religious reasons. Others were lured by the chance to own their own farms. While most settled east of the Mississippi River, more than 250,000 Americans continued farther west, across the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains to California and the Pacific Northwest.

In 1845 a magazine editor named John Louis O’Sullivan declared that it was the “manifest destiny” of Americans “to overspread the continent allotted by Providence.” Many Americans believed in this concept of **Manifest Destiny**—the idea that God had given the entire continent to Americans and wanted them to settle western land.

Farming the New Lands

Early settlers marked out farms on the rich river bottom land. Others occupied fertile woodlands. These pioneers became known as **squatters**, because they settled on lands they did not own. The federal government intended to survey the land and then sell large parcels to real estate companies, but squatters wanted to buy the land they occupied directly from the government.

Bowing to public pressure, Congress passed the Preemption Act of 1830, a renewable law made permanent in 1841. This law protected squatters by **guaranteeing** them the right to claim land before it was surveyed and the right to buy up to 160 acres at the government’s minimum price of \$1.25 per acre.

PRIMARY SOURCE

The Idea of Manifest Destiny



▲ Entitled “American Progress,” this famous painting of the idea of Manifest Destiny depicts America as a woman, leading the country into the West. She carries a book, which represents American enlightenment and is laying a telegraph wire.

PRIMARY SOURCE

Although John L. O’Sullivan did not use the phrase “manifest destiny” until 1845, as early as 1839 he was declaring that it was America’s destiny to spread its ideas to the world:

“... our national birth was the beginning of a new history. . . . [W]e are the nation of progress, of individual freedom, of universal enfranchisement. . . . We must onward to the fulfilment [sic] of our mission—to the entire development of the principle of our organization—freedom of conscience, freedom of person, freedom of trade and business pursuits, universality of freedom and equality. This is our high destiny. . . . For this blessed mission to the nations of the world . . . has America been chosen; and her high example shall smite unto death the tyranny of kings, hierarchs, and oligarchs. . . .”

—from “The Great Nation of Futurity,”
The United States Democratic Review

DBQ

Document-Based Questions

- Analyzing** What symbolizes progress in the painting? Why is the left portion of the painting darker than the right?
- Paraphrasing** For what does O’Sullivan say that the United States has been chosen?

Plows and Reapers

A few decades earlier, farmers had only wooden plows to break the grass cover and roots of Midwestern sod. **Jethro Wood** patented an iron-bladed plow in 1819, and in 1837 **John Deere** engineered a plow with sharp-edged steel blades that cut cleanly through the sod. This reduced, by half, the labor needed to prepare an acre for farming.

Midwestern agriculture also received a boost from the mechanical reaper, which **Cyrus McCormick** patented in 1834. For centuries farmers had cut grain by hand, using a sickle or a scythe—exhausting and time-consuming work. Switching from a sickle to a McCormick reaper pulled by horses or mules, farmers could harvest far more grain with far less effort.

Settling the Pacific Coast

Latecomers to the Midwest set their sights on the Pacific Coast, partly because emigrants assumed that the treeless Great Plains had poor land for farming. The United States and Great Britain—as well as Native Americans—laid claim to Oregon Country, a region that included present-day Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. In 1818 Britain and the United States had agreed to occupy the land jointly. In the 1830s, American missionaries began arriving in Oregon to **convert** Native Americans. These missionaries spread the word about Oregon and persuaded others to come to the lush Willamette Valley.

✓ Reading Check **Describing** How did Congress help squatters attain land in the West?

History ONLINE
Student Web Activity Visit glencoe.com and complete the activity on the Oregon Trail.

Westward Migration

MAIN Idea Emigrant groups followed specific trails through territory belonging to Native Americans.

HISTORY AND YOU Do you remember which religious groups came to America to escape religious persecution? Read on to learn why the Mormons left the United States to practice their religion freely.

Much of the terrain from the edge of the frontier to the Pacific was difficult. A small number of trailblazers—mountain men like **Kit Carson** and Jim Bridger—made their living by trapping beaver and selling the furs to traders. At the same time, they gained a thorough knowledge of the territory and the local Native Americans.

By the 1840s, the mountain men had carved out several East-to-West trails that helped settlers travel. The most popular route was the

Oregon Trail. Others included the California Trail and the Santa Fe Trail.

Emigrants made the journey in groups of covered wagons called wagon trains. Before starting out, the trains assembled at staging areas outside a frontier town. There, families exchanged information about routes, bought supplies, trained oxen, and practiced steering the cumbersome wagons, which new drivers were apt to tip over.

The first wagon trains hired mountain men to guide them. Once the trails became well worn, most of the travelers—known as **overlanders**—found their own way with the help of guidebooks. Sometimes the guidebooks were wrong, leading to tragedy. In 1846 a group of 87 overlanders known as the Donner Party, after the two brothers who led them, were trapped by winter snows high up in the Sierra Nevada. After 41 died of starvation, those still alive resorted to cannibalism in order to survive.



Overland Trails West, 1840–1860



Analyzing GEOGRAPHY

- 1. Location** Name three Missouri cities that served as starting points for western emigrants.
- 2. Regions** Why did emigrants bypass the Great Plains and travel all the way to the Far West?



See *StudentWorks™*
Plus or glencoe.com.

The typical trip west took five to six months, with the wagon trains progressing about 15 miles (24 km) per day. Generally, men drove the wagons, hunted game, and fed and cared for the animals at night, while women looked after the children, cooked the meals, cleaned the camp, and laundered the clothes. As Elizabeth Geer recounts, the journey was exhausting and difficult:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"I carry my babe and lead, or rather carry, another through snow, mud, and water, almost to my knees. It is the worst road. . . . [T]here was not one dry thread on one of us—not even my babe. . . . I have not told you half we suffered. I am not adequate to the task."

—quoted in *Women's Diaries of the Westward Journey*

Native Americans

Early travelers feared attacks by Native American warriors, but such encounters were rare. By one estimate, only 362 emigrants died due to Native American attacks between 1840 and 1860, while emigrants killed 426 Native Americans in the same period. In fact, Native Americans often gave emigrants gifts of food, as well as helpful information about routes, edible plants, and sources of water. They often traded fresh horses for items such as cotton clothing and ammunition.


As the overland traffic increased, Native Americans on the Great Plains became concerned and angry over the threat this influx of people posed to their way of life. The Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and other groups relied on buffalo for food, shelter, clothing, tools, and countless other necessities of everyday life. Now they feared that the age-old wanderings of the buffalo herds would be disrupted.

Hoping to ensure peace, the federal government negotiated the Treaty of Fort Laramie in 1851. In that document, the United States promised eight Native American groups that specific territories in the region of the Great Plains would belong to them as long as they allowed settlers to pass through peacefully. The government also agreed to make payments to the groups.

The Mormon Migration

Unlike those bound for the West in search of land, the Mormons followed a deeply rooted American tradition—the quest for religious freedom. The Mormons, however, had to seek that freedom by leaving the Eastern states, instead of coming to them.

In 1844, after a mob murdered their leader, Joseph Smith, the church's new leader, Brigham Young, took his people west to escape further persecution. Several thousand Mormons forged their way along a path that became known as the Mormon Trail. It served as a valuable route into the western United States. In 1847 the Mormons stopped at the Great Salt Lake in what is now Utah. Undeterred by the wildness of the area, they staked a claim on the land they called "Deseret."

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What difficulties did settlers face in the American West?

Section 1 REVIEW

Vocabulary

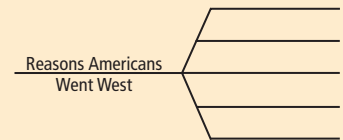
1. Explain the significance of: Manifest Destiny, squatters, Jethro Wood, John Deere, Cyrus McCormick, Kit Carson, overlander.

Main Ideas

- 2. Specifying** Who encouraged settlers to emigrate to the Oregon Territory?
- 3. Describing** What was the purpose of the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie, and what were its main points?

Critical Thinking

- 4. Big Ideas** What two inventions made it easier to farm on the frontier?
- 5. Organizing** Use a graphic organizer, similar to the one below, to list the reasons that Americans emigrated to the West.



- 6. Analyzing Visuals** Study the map of overland trails to the West on page 256. Where did the Old Spanish Trail begin, and where did it end?

Writing About History

- 7. Descriptive Writing** Suppose that you emigrated from the East to a frontier farm in the West. Write a journal entry describing a day in your journey.

History ONLINE

Study Central To review this section, go to glencoe.com and click on Study Central.



Eulogy

CHIEF JOSEPH (above), a leader of the Nez Perce of the Wallowa Valley in eastern Oregon, remembers his father, Old Joseph. The Nez Perce were forced to leave the Wallowa Valley less than a decade after Old Joseph's death.

MY FATHER SENT FOR ME. I SAW HE WAS DYING. I TOOK HIS HAND IN MINE. He said, "My son, my body is returning to my mother earth, and my spirit is going very soon to see the Great Spirit Chief. When I am gone, think of your country. You are the chief of these people. They look to you to guide them. Always remember that your father never sold his country. You must stop your ears whenever you are asked to sign a treaty selling your home. A few years more, and white men will be all around you. They have their eyes on this land. My son, never forget my dying words. This country holds your father's body. Never sell the bones of your father and your mother."

I pressed my father's hand and told him I would protect his grave with my life. My father smiled and passed to the spirit land.

I buried him in that beautiful valley of winding rivers. I love that land more than all the rest of the world. A man who would not love his father's grave is worse than a wild animal.

Baseball for Beginners

Thinking of taking up the new game of baseball? Watch out! The rules keep changing!



1845

- Canvas bases will be set 90 feet apart in a diamond shape.
- Only nine men will play on each side.
- Pitches are to be thrown underhanded.
- A ball caught on the first bounce is an out.

1846

- At first base, a fielder can tag the bag before the runner reaches it and so make an out.

1847

- Players may no longer throw the ball at a runner to put him out.

These changes may be coming:

- A poor pitch is a ball; nine balls gives the runner first base, a walk.
- A ball caught on the first bounce is no longer an out.



An early New York baseball team

EDWARD S. CURTIS/CORBIS

O. PIERRE HAVENS/CORBIS

WESTERN WORD PLAY

Word Watch

Can you talk Western? Match the word to its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. maverick | a. gold rush favorite, made of eggs, bacon, and oysters |
| 2. Hangtown fry | b. inexperienced '49er, Eastern type not used to wearing boots |
| 3. grubstake | c. a lucky discovery of gold; a source of sudden wealth |
| 4. bonanza | d. a style of hat worn by gold rush miners |
| 5. palo alto | e. a lone dissenter who takes an independent stand, from the name of a Texas cattleman who left his herd unbranded |
| 6. pard or rawwheel | f. food provided by an investor to a gold prospector in exchange for a share of whatever gold he finds |

ANSWERS: 1.e; 2.a; 3.f; 4.c; 5.d; 6.b



Milestones

SETTLED, 1847. THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE, by Brigham Young, leader of the Mormons, and a party of 143, to escape hostility toward their group in Illinois. Young plans to return to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and lead the rest of the members of his faith to a permanent home in Utah.

MOVED, 1845. HENRY DAVID THOREAU, writer, to Walden Pond, Concord, Massachusetts. Thoreau intends to build his own house on the shore of the pond and earn his living by the labor of his hands only. "Many of the so-called comforts of life," writes Thoreau, "are not only not indispensable, but positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind."

AILING, 1847. EDGAR ALLAN POE, in Baltimore, following the death of his wife, Virginia. Other than a poem on death, Poe has written little this year, devoting his dwindling energies to plagiarism suits against other authors.



Frederick Douglass

EMIGRATED, 1845. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, former slave, author, and abolitionist leader, to England to escape the danger of re-enslavement in reaction to his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*. On his 1845 trip across the Atlantic, Douglass was not permitted cabin accommodations. After a lecture during the crossing, some passengers threatened to throw him overboard.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/ORBIS

NUMBERS

18,000 Miles from New York to California by sea route around Cape Horn

90,000 People arriving in California in 1849, half by sea, half by overland route



Panning for gold

\$20 Average earned per day by California gold miners in 1849

\$435 Value of miners' average daily earnings in 2006 dollars

50 Number of years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence that Thomas Jefferson and John Adams die—within hours of each other.

17,069,453 U.S. population in 1840

55,000 Number of emigrants moving west along the Oregon Trail in 1850

CRITICAL THINKING

- 1. Categorizing** As a leader, Old Joseph combined spiritual beliefs with practical politics. Give examples of each.
- 2. Identifying Points of View** Thoreau believed that the basics in life rather than the extra comforts made people better human beings. Do you agree or disagree with his view? Why?

Section 2

The Hispanic Southwest

Guide to Reading

Big Ideas

Trade, War, and Migration

Americans began to settle in the Mexican borderlands, leading to conflict with the Mexican government.

Content Vocabulary

- secularize (p. 261)
- mestizo (p. 262)
- vaqueros (p. 262)

Academic Vocabulary

- civil (p. 261)
- ultimately (p. 263)

People and Events to Identify

- John Sutter (p. 263)
- William Becknell (p. 263)
- Santa Fe Trail (p. 263)
- Tejano (p. 263)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Use a graphic organizer, similar to the one below, to list features of each Mexican territory after Mexico gained independence.

Territory	Features
California	
New Mexico	
Texas	

Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. For the next quarter century, the Mexican government neglected its far northern territories. American influence grew as more Americans settled in the region.

Mexican Independence and the Borderlands

MAIN Idea Far from Mexico City, the Mexican borderlands were sparsely populated; the region's economy centered on cattle and sheep ranching.

HISTORY AND YOU Have you ever visited or seen pictures of an old Spanish mission in the Southwest? Read on to learn about the purpose of the missions, the way they functioned, and why they were abandoned after Mexican independence.

In 1821, after more than a decade of fighting, Mexico won its independence from Spain. During the decades that followed, Mexico experienced great turmoil and political chaos. The far northern territories of California, New Mexico, and Texas remained part of Mexico, although their great distance from the capital, Mexico City, allowed for considerable political independence. As the young Mexican republic struggled to establish a stable national government, it neglected its northern borderlands.

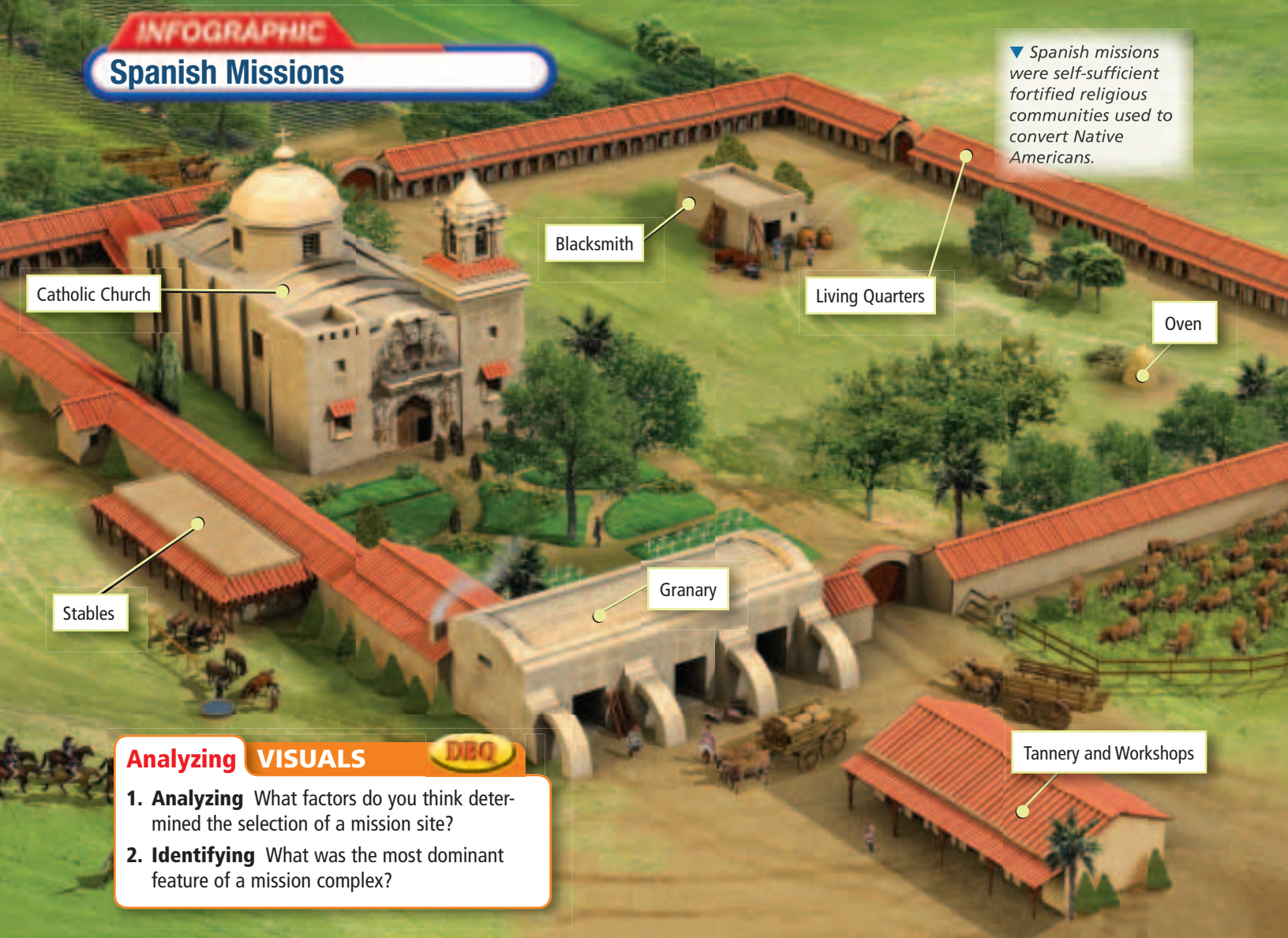
Located more than 1,000 miles from Mexico City, this region was sparsely populated by Native Americans and Hispanic settlers. Thus, the Mexican frontier was threatened on several fronts. Settlements in Texas and New Mexico faced attacks by Apaches, Comanches, and other Native American groups. In addition, the under-populated northern territories were threatened by the westward expansion of the United States and the southward expansion of Russian settlements along the Pacific Coast. (Russia had begun colonizing Alaska in the 1780s.)

The Spanish had expanded the territory of New Spain by establishing missions on the northern frontier. The purpose of the state-financed missions was to spread the Christian faith and Spanish culture to Native Americans. Missions controlled vast tracts of land on which grazed cattle, sheep, and horses. Native Americans tended to the livestock and did other work at the missions under conditions of near slavery.

By the early 1800s, the mission system was in decline. By the time Mexico became independent, it had nearly collapsed, having received little financial support during the struggle for independence. In 1821

INFOGRAPHIC

Spanish Missions



Analyzing VISUALS

DEQ

- Analyzing** What factors do you think determined the selection of a mission site?
- Identifying** What was the most dominant feature of a mission complex?

California had only 36 Franciscan friars to run 21 missions.

Many Mexicans believed that maintaining state-supported religious institutions was not appropriate for a republic. In 1834 the Mexican government **secularized**—or transferred from religious control to **civil** control—the missions and then transferred the land to private ownership. Although the goal of reformers was to divide mission lands among Native Americans, most land ended up in the hands of cattle ranchers who then relied on Native Americans for labor. The frontier presidios, or forts, established by the Spanish similarly became weak due to labor shortages and reduced funding. This left frontier settlers vulnerable to attack.

In the borderlands, political chaos followed Mexican independence. In 1837 a visitor described conditions in frontier California:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"The old monastic order is destroyed and nothing seems to have replaced it except anarchy. The official power is weak and flutters irresolutely in the hands of its holders. Doubtless a new political order will arise out of this chaos but while waiting for it the country is badly administered, society is without ties, without guarantees, and the people are wretched."

—quoted in *The Mexican Frontier 1821–1846*

California

In the 1810s and 1820s, most of the approximately 3,200 Hispanic Californians took no direct role in Mexico's struggle for independence. Secularization of the missions had a tremendous impact on life in California, because it freed up land for cattle ranching, which became the mainstay of the economy.

Rancheros, or ranchers, owned sprawling tracts of land. These predominantly white “Spanish Dons” and their families constituted less than 10 percent of California’s population but dominated California society.

Beneath these elites was a class of **mestizos** (persons of mixed European and Native American ancestry). Some of this middle class worked as **vaqueros** (cowboys), but many were skilled craftsmen.

At the bottom of society were Native Americans. They had suffered high mortality rates under Spanish rule. After Mexican independence, their situation improved little. Although freed from the missions, they were often exploited by the new class of rancheros. Many escaped to live among the independent Native Americans on the edges of the California frontier.

In the California territory, men played a powerful role in the family and only men could vote or hold elective office. Yet women, especially upper-class women, had rights and privileges as well. Unlike American women of the era, Hispanic women retained control over

their own property after marriage and could seek legal redress in the courts.

New Mexico

As in California, Mexican independence brought little immediate change to New Mexico (which included present-day Arizona). New Mexico remained largely rural. Sheep ranching thrived in the region’s dry climate. Large ranches were established south of Santa Fe. North of Santa Fe, Hispanic settlers focused more on farming.

In the 1820s, when the Navajo and Apache launched a series of attacks on New Mexico, the Mexican government was unable to provide protection. This fed a growing dissatisfaction with the national government. Finally, in 1837, Pueblo people and Hispanic settlers north of Santa Fe launched a rebellion and killed the unpopular territorial governor and 16 other government officials.

Reading Check **Identifying** What were the major social classes in California?

PRIMARY SOURCE

Life on the California Frontier



DBQ

Document-Based Questions

- Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think horses were driven into the sea in 1807?
- Analyzing Visuals** How can you tell that the horse was important on the California frontier?

▲ The painting *Los Californios* depicts three California ranchers of Hispanic descent, known as *los Californios*, lassoing a steer.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“In the old days every one seemed to live out-doors. There was much gaiety and social life, even though people were widely scattered. We traveled as much as possible on horseback. . . . Young men would ride from one ranch to another for parties, and whoever found his horse tired would let him go and catch another. In 1806 there were so many horses in the valleys about San José that seven or eight thousand were killed. Nearly as many were driven into the sea at Santa Barbara in 1807, and the same thing was done at Monterey in 1810. Horses were given to the runaway sailors, and to trappers and hunters who came over the mountains, for common horses were plenty, but fast and beautiful horses were never more prized in any country than in California, and each young man had his favorites.”

—from Guadalupe Vallejo, “Ranch and Mission Days in Alta California,” *Century Magazine* (December 1890)

Americans Arrive in the Borderlands

MAIN Idea Trade between the borderlands and the United States increased after Mexican independence; Americans began to settle in the Southwest.

HISTORY AND YOU What can you recall about how trade restrictions imposed by Britain angered American colonists? Read to learn how trade with foreign nations grew after Mexico became independent from Spain.

After Mexican independence, American influence in the borderlands increased. Americans had begun moving into California before Mexican independence, and immigration increased after 1821. Trade with California rose significantly once Mexico was no longer part of Spain's empire. Traders from the United States, Russia, and other countries arrived in California ports to exchange manufactured goods for sea otter skins and hides and tallow derived from cattle.

In 1839, hoping to attract more settlers, Juan Bautista Alvarado, governor of California, granted 50,000 acres in the Sacramento Valley to **John Sutter**, a Swiss immigrant from Germany. There, Sutter built a trading post and cattle ranch. "Sutter's Fort" was often the first stopping point for Americans reaching California. As more Americans arrived, the differences between California and southern Mexico increased. This fueled political tensions between frontier leaders and the Mexican national government. The American population, however, was still small. Only about 700 Americans lived in California in 1845.

During the Spanish colonial period, New Mexicans received most manufactured goods from traders who came north from the state of Chihuahua. This began to change in 1821, the year of Mexican independence, when an American trader named **William Becknell** arrived in Santa Fe. He opened the **Santa Fe Trail**, which became a major trade route connecting Santa Fe with Independence, Missouri. Caravan wagons brought American manufactured goods to New Mexico and exchanged them for silver, mules, and furs. As trade increased, a small American population settled in Santa Fe.

East of New Mexico, Texas had long served as a buffer territory between the United States and the rest of Mexico. Texas was a sparsely populated region where settlers faced recurring raids by the Comanche and Apache. Most of the 2,500 Spanish-speaking **Tejanos** were concentrated in the towns of San Antonio and Goliad (then called La Bahía). Just before Mexican independence, Spain began allowing foreigners to settle in Texas. Mexico continued this policy, and Americans soon began to flood into that territory.

The decision to invite Americans to settle led, **ultimately**, to a revolt against Mexican rule and independence for Texas. California and New Mexico remained Mexican territory for 25 years after Mexican independence. Texas—where Americans soon vastly outnumbered *Tejanos*—broke away after fifteen years.

Reading Check **Summarizing** In what ways did Americans have an influence in the Mexican borderlands?

Section 2 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: secularize, mestizo, vaquero, John Sutter, William Becknell, Santa Fe Trail, *Tejano*.

Main Ideas

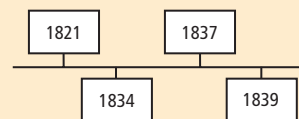
2. **Describing** What happened to the mission system in California after Mexican independence?

3. **Determining Cause and Effect** What caused Americans to settle in Santa Fe?

Critical Thinking

4. **Big Ideas** Why do you think the conflict in Texas between American settlers and the Mexican government was more serious than the conflict in California?

5. **Organizing** Use a time line, similar to the one below, to list some events that occurred in Mexican territories after Mexico achieved independence.



6. **Analyzing Visuals** Study the image of the mission on page 261. Why do you think the missions had troops stationed within them? Why would they have been built with the living quarters all facing inward?

Writing About History

7. **Expository Writing** Review the section and then write a short essay to summarize the state of the Mexican borderlands in the period after Mexico achieved independence.



Study Central To review this section, go to glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Section 3

Independence for Texas

Guide to Reading

Big Ideas
Culture and Beliefs Americans in Texas hoped to transplant American institutions to their new homeland.

Content Vocabulary
• empresario (p. 264)
• annexation (p. 269)

Academic Vocabulary
• convention (p. 266)
• reinforcement (p. 268)

People and Events to Identify
• National Colonization Act (p. 264)
• Washington-on-the-Brazos (p. 265)
• Antonio López de Santa Anna (p. 266)
• Sam Houston (p. 267)
• Alamo (p. 267)
• William B. Travis (p. 267)

Reading Strategy
Categorizing Complete a graphic organizer, similar to the one below, by filling in the major battles of the Texas war for independence and the outcome of each battle.

Major Battle	Outcome

Americans who settled in Texas did not assimilate as the Mexican government had hoped. The struggle over control of that border territory resulted in rebellion and, after some dramatic military encounters, independence for Texas.

Opening Texas to Americans

MAIN Idea Mexico invited Americans to settle in Texas but insisted that they adopt local customs, obey Mexican law, and convert to Catholicism.
HISTORY AND YOU Why do you think Mexico required Americans to become Mexican citizens? Read on to learn how *empresarios* brought American settlers to Texas.

In July 1821 Stephen F. Austin set off from Louisiana for the Texas territory in the northeastern corner of Mexico. The Spanish government had promised to give his father, Moses, a huge tract of Texas land if the elder Austin settled 300 American families there. Moses died before he could fulfill his end of the deal. On his deathbed, he asked Stephen to take his place in Texas.

When Austin settled in Texas, it was not a wild and empty land. Spanish-speaking *Tejanos* had established such settlements as San Antonio de Bexar and Hidalgo in the southern portion of the region. The land north of these settlements was the territory of the Apache, Comanche, and other Native American groups. In 1824 Texas was joined with Coahuila to become part of the Mexican state of Coahuila y Texas.

Unable to persuade its own citizens to settle on this frontier, Mexico decided to continue Spanish policy and allow foreigners to settle there. Between 1823 and 1825, Mexico passed three colonization laws, which offered cheap land to nearly anyone willing to come. The last law granted new immigrants a ten-year exemption from paying taxes but required that they become Mexican citizens, abide by Mexican law, and convert to Roman Catholicism.

Empresarios and Settlers

Although some American emigrants headed to Texas on their own, most came at the encouragement of *empresarios*, a Spanish word meaning “agents” or “contractors.” Under the **National Colonization Act**, Mexico gave 26 *empresarios* large grants of Texas land. In exchange, the *empresarios* promised to fill it with a certain number of settlers. The *empresarios* assigned a plot to each family and governed the colonies they established.



Nuevo Mexico

UNITED STATES



PRIMARY SOURCE

"The Americans from the north have taken possession of practically all the eastern part of Texas, in most cases without the permission of the authorities. . . .

[In San Felipe de Austin, the] population is nearly 200 persons, of which only ten are Mexicans, for the balance are all Americans from the North with an occasional European. . . . Beyond . . . are scattered the families brought by Stephen Austin, which today number more than two thousand persons. . . . [T]he spark that will start the conflagration that will deprive us of Texas, will start from this colony."

—from José María Sánchez, "A Trip to Texas in 1828"



Analyzing GEOGRAPHY

- 1. Human-Environment Interaction** How many parcels of land did Stephen Austin hold in Texas?
- 2. Place** What three other Mexican states bordered Texas?

Stephen Austin was the most successful *empresario*. He founded the town **Washington-on-the-Brazos** and, by the mid-1830s, had persuaded 1,500 American families to immigrate.

Americanizing Texas

Americans in Texas initially accepted Mexican citizenship. The government assumed they would adopt Mexican customs and come to see Mexico as their own country, but few did. Mexican customs and the Roman Catholic Church were alien to most American settlers.

Many Mexicans, in turn, distrusted the settlers because of their American lifestyle and rejection of Mexican ways. Mexicans' unease increased in 1826, when Benjamin Edwards, the brother of *empresario* Haden Edwards, led a rebellion against Mexican authority. Angry over disputes about whether Mexico or the *empresario* ruled the region, Edwards declared that the settlements of Americans in Texas now constituted the independent nation of Fredonia.

When threatened by Mexican troops and a party of *Tejanos* led by Stephen Austin, the rebels dispersed.

Although most settlers ignored Edwards's call for revolution, the Mexican government feared it signaled an American plot to acquire Texas. In 1830 Mexico closed its borders to further immigration by Americans and banned the import of enslaved labor. It also taxed goods imported from foreign countries, hoping to discourage trade with the United States.

These new laws infuriated the settlers. Without immigration their settlements could not grow. The import tax meant higher prices for goods they were accustomed to purchasing from the United States. Perhaps worst of all, the Mexican government was making rules for them. They saw no reason to obey a government they hardly considered their own.

✓ Reading Check **Examining** What did Mexico's colonization laws offer settlers in northern Texas, and what did the laws require of these settlers?

Texas Goes to War

MAIN Idea When Mexico tried to enforce its laws, American settlers rebelled and established an independent state.

HISTORY AND YOU Have you heard the motto “Remember the Alamo”? Read on to learn how Texas became an independent nation.

With tensions simmering, settlers met at two **conventions** in the Texas town of San Felipe in 1832 and 1833. At the first convention, settlers chose Stephen Austin to be the convention’s president. The convention asked Mexico to reopen Texas to American immigrants and to loosen the taxes on imports. The second convention recommended separating Texas from Coahuila and creating a new Mexican state. The convention also created a constitution for the new state and designated Austin to travel to Mexico City to negotiate with the Mexican government.

In the fall of 1833 negotiations stalled. An irritated Austin sent a letter to *Tejano* leaders in San Antonio, suggesting that Texas start peace-

fully organizing its own state government. Then he visited Mexican President **Antonio López de Santa Anna** in Mexico City and persuaded him to agree to several demands, including lifting the hated ban on immigration.

As Austin was returning home, he was arrested on January 3, 1834, by Mexican officials, who had intercepted his letter to the *Tejanos*. He was taken back to Mexico City and imprisoned for treason, without trial. Shortly afterward, in April 1834, President Santa Anna denounced Mexico’s constitution of 1824 and declared himself dictator.

Austin was released from prison in July 1835. Even he saw that further negotiation with Santa Anna was pointless and, in September, he urged Texans to organize an army, which they quickly did.

The Early Battles

The Mexican army had serious problems. Continuing political instability in Mexico City had denied the army sound leadership, training, and support. Against this handicapped

History of Texas, 1819–1836

1819

Spain and the United States sign the Adams-Onís Treaty recognizing Spanish sovereignty over Texas



1824

The new Mexican government establishes the state of Coahuila y Texas, combining Texas with Coahuila to the south

1827

New constitution of the State of Coahuila y Texas declares that from this point forward no one born in the state can be born into slavery and bans the importation of enslaved persons after six months

1819

1821

1823

1825

1827

1829



1821

Stephen F. Austin arrives in San Antonio

1826–1827

American settlers Haden and Benjamin Edwards lead a revolt against Mexican rule; the brothers briefly declare an independent state called “Fredonia”; the rebellion falls apart without any violence

1828

Mexican General Manuel de Mier y Terán reports *Tejanos* are still importing slaves and ignoring Mexican law; warns Texas is likely to revolt

force, the Texan army enjoyed its first taste of victory at the military post of Gonzales, about 75 miles east of San Antonio. There, Mexican soldiers ordered the Texans to surrender their arms. In response, the rebels pointed a cannon at the Mexican force and held up a cloth sign painted with the taunt, “Come and Take It.” Having no orders to attack, the Mexicans retreated to San Antonio, and the Texans followed them. The rebels, numbering only about 350, drove the much larger Mexican force out of San Antonio in December 1835.

On March 2, 1836, Texas declared its independence from Mexico. Shortly thereafter, the Texans drafted a new constitution that drew heavily from the U.S. Constitution and specifically protected slavery.

The Alamo

Few of the Texas rebels had any military training, and at first, no one could agree on who should lead them. Finally, a former governor of Tennessee and proven military leader named **Sam Houston** took command. In the

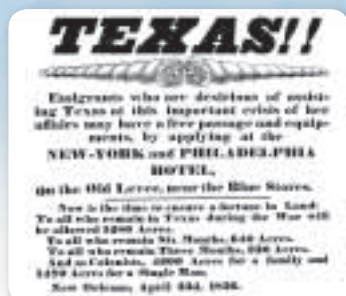
meantime, Santa Anna organized a force of about 6,000 troops to put down the rebellion.

When Santa Anna’s forces arrived at San Antonio in February 1836, they found over 180 Texas rebels holed up in an abandoned Catholic mission called the **Alamo**. Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel **William B. Travis**, the small force sought to delay Santa Anna and give Houston’s army more time to prepare. From within the mission, Travis dispatched a courier with a plea to fellow Texans and U.S. citizens for help:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. . . . I shall never surrender or retreat. Then I call on you in the name of liberty, of patriotism, and of everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all dispatch. . . . Though this call may be neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible, and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country. Victory or death!”

—quoted in *History of Texas*



1834

Stephen F. Austin is arrested for writing a letter that calls for establishing a separate Mexican state of Texas

1835

At Gonzales and San Antonio, Texas rebels force Mexican military to retreat



April 1836

Santa Anna surrenders to Texans after defeat at the Battle of San Jacinto

1831

1833

1835

1837

1830

Mexico passes law barring Americans from immigration to Texas, increasing military forces in Texas, and forbidding the importation of slaves



February 1836

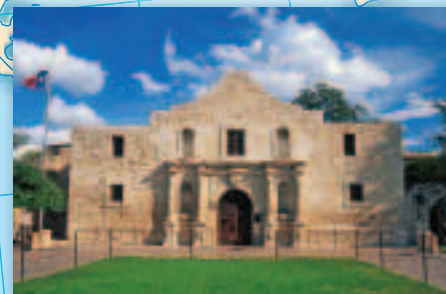
Alamo falls to Santa Anna

Analyzing TIME LINES

- Specifying** What event occurred in 1827, and what was the result?
- Identifying** In what year did Texas achieve independence?



▲ The Battle of San Jacinto (above) was a decisive victory for American forces. The victory secured Texas's independence and ended the war.



▲ Texan rebels fought valiantly to defend the Alamo (above), but were overwhelmed by Spanish forces. Their heroism bought time for the main Texas army to prepare for war.

Analyzing GEOGRAPHY

- Locating** The boundary claimed by Texas lay along what river?
- Identifying** What were the first and last battles of the war?



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The call for **reinforcements** went almost unanswered. Only 32 settlers from Gonzales, deciding on their own to join the fight, made it into the Alamo. Running low on ammunition and gunpowder, the Texans held off Santa Anna's besieging army for 13 days. It was during the standoff, that the new Texas government met at Washington-on-the-Brazos and formally declared independence.

On March 6, 1836, Santa Anna's army stormed the Alamo. The Texans fought off the attackers for six hours, killing or wounding about 600 before being overrun. Although the

defenders of the Alamo had been defeated, they had bought Houston's army nearly two extra weeks to organize.

Goliad

Two weeks later the Mexican army overwhelmed Texan troops led by James W. Fannin at Goliad, a town southeast of San Antonio near the Gulf Coast. Fannin and his men surrendered, hoping that the Mexicans would disarm them and expel them from Texas. Though the Mexican field general at Goliad wrote to

Santa Anna requesting clemency, Santa Anna demanded execution. At dawn on March 27, 1836, a firing squad executed more than 300 men. The losses at the Alamo and Goliad devastated Texans but also united them in support of their new country.

The Battle of San Jacinto

With the Texan army in disarray, Sam Houston desperately needed more time to recruit fresh volunteers and to train the soldiers who remained. Rather than fight, he chose to retreat, heading east toward Louisiana.

Houston was biding his time. Up against a larger, more disciplined army, he decided to wait for Santa Anna to make a mistake. The mistake occurred on April 21, when both armies were encamped along the San Jacinto River near what is now the city of Houston. Santa Anna no longer saw Houston's army as a threat, so he allowed his men to sleep in the afternoon, confident that Houston would wait until the next day to launch an attack.

Eager for a fight, Houston's soldiers convinced the officers to launch an afternoon assault. Shielded from sight by a hill, Houston's troops crept up on Santa Anna's sleeping soldiers and charged. The surprise attack threw the Mexican soldiers into a panic.

The Battle of San Jacinto lasted less than 20 minutes, but the killing continued for hours. Yelling "Remember the Alamo" and "Remember Goliad," Houston's men attacked the Mexican troops with guns, knives, and clubs. In addition to the hundreds killed, over 700 members of Santa Anna's force were taken captive. The Texans suffered only 9 killed and 34 wounded.


Among the captured troops was Santa Anna himself. Houston forced Santa Anna to order his army out of Texas and sign a treaty recognizing independence for the Republic of Texas. The Mexican Congress refused to accept the treaty, but it was unwilling to launch another military campaign. Texas had won the war.

The Republic of Texas

In September 1836 the newly independent republic called its citizens to the polls. They elected Sam Houston as their first president and voted 3,277 to 91 in favor of **annexation**, or becoming part of the United States.

Given that Americans had enthusiastically supported the war, most Texans assumed the United States would want to annex the republic. Many northern members of Congress, however, opposed admitting Texas as a slave state.

President Andrew Jackson did not want to increase North-South tensions or risk a costly war with Mexico, which continued to claim ownership of Texas. Jackson made no move toward annexation, although on his last day in office he did sign a resolution officially recognizing Texas as an independent nation.

 **Reading Check** **Summarizing** What difficulties did the Texans face in their war against Mexico?

Section 3 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. Explain the significance of: *empresario*, National Colonization Act, Washington-on-the-Brazos, Antonio López de Santa Anna, Sam Houston, Alamo, William B. Travis, annexation.

Main Ideas

2. Identifying What was Fredonia?

3. Stating What was the military contribution of the soldiers defending the Alamo during the Texas war for independence?

Critical Thinking

4. Big Ideas What aspects of their culture did American settlers in Texas refuse to change?

5. Organizing Use a graphic organizer, similar to the one below, to list the reasons that Texans did not wish to become Mexican citizens.

Reasons Texans Opposed Mexican Citizenship

6. Analyzing Visuals Examine the time line on pages 266–267. How many years after Stephen Austin arrived in Texas did the Texans win the Battle of San Jacinto?

Writing About History

7. Persuasive Writing Suppose you live in Texas in the late 1830s. Write a letter to the U.S. Congress to persuade them to vote for or against the annexation of Texas.



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Section 4

The War With Mexico

Guide to Reading

Big Ideas

Trade, War, and Migration War with Mexico brought new territories under the control of the United States.

Content Vocabulary

- envoy (p. 272)
- cede (p. 275)

Academic Vocabulary

- resolution (p. 272)
- secure (p. 275)

People and Events to Identify

- James K. Polk (p. 271)
- "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" (p. 272)
- Zachary Taylor (p. 272)
- John C. Frémont (p. 275)
- Bear Flag Republic (p. 275)
- Winfield Scott (p. 275)
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (p. 275)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read about the war with Mexico, use the major headings of the section to complete the outline started below.

The War With Mexico
I. The Lingerin Question of Texas
A.
a.

By 1844, control of Oregon and the annexation of Texas had become major political issues. After the annexation of Texas, the border between the United States and Mexico was in dispute. The United States declared war on Mexico and took Mexico's northern territories.

The Lingerin Question of Texas

MAIN Idea In 1844 James K. Polk was elected president and promised to annex Texas and Oregon and to buy California from Mexico.

HISTORY AND YOU Can you remember a slogan from a recent election campaign? Find out what "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" referred to and why it is still remembered.

Territorial disputes between the United States and Mexico began as far back as 1803, when the United States claimed Texas as part of the Louisiana Purchase. The United States renounced that claim in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, but the idea of Manifest Destiny and of acquiring Mexican territory had strong popular support.

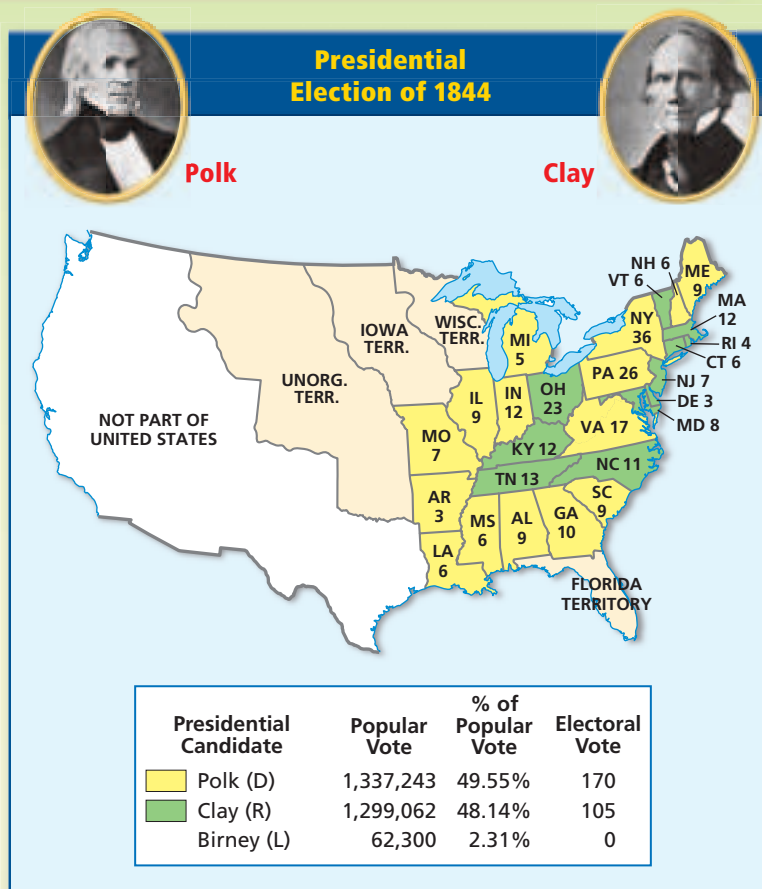
Tensions increased during the administration of John Tyler, who hoped to bring Texas into the Union. Because Texas already had a large population of Southerners who had taken slaves into Texas, Texans were certain to support the cause of slavery. Antislavery leaders in Congress, therefore, opposed annexation. Moreover, Mexico had never recognized the independence of Texas. Although militarily unable to regain control over Texas, Mexico still regarded the Republic of Texas as Mexican territory.

Texas and Oregon Enter the Union

In early 1844, after spearheading a publicity campaign in favor of annexation, President Tyler brought the matter before the Senate. He blundered, however, by including in the supporting documents a letter written by Secretary of State John C. Calhoun that contained a fierce defense of slavery. Outraged Northerners pointed to the letter as evidence that annexation was nothing but a pro-slavery plot, and by a count of 35 to 16, the Senate voted against annexation. The maneuver that Tyler believed would win him a second term instead destroyed his chances of retaining the presidency.

The Election of 1844 As the presidential race began later that year, the front-runners for the nomination were Whig Senator Henry Clay and former Democratic president Martin Van Buren. Although

The Election of 1844



Analyzing VISUALS

DBQ

- Comparing and Contrasting** How are the two cartoons alike and how are they different?
- Identifying** What states did Clay win in the election of 1844?



▲ A ship symbolizing Texas carries James K. Polk to victory as it enters the Union. Henry Clay, and other Whigs who oppose Texas's annexation, are pulled into Salt River. In the 1800s, if someone "fell into Salt River," it meant they had ruined their political career.



▲ James K. Polk's bridge across Salt River collapses under the weight of his pack, labeled Texas Annexation. Meanwhile, Henry Clay safely crosses "The People's Bridge" to the presidential chair.

politicians on both sides of the annexation issue pressed the candidates to state their positions, both responded cautiously to avoid losing supporters.

Van Buren's indecision cost him the Democratic nomination. His party instead chose **James K. Polk**, a former member of Congress and governor of Tennessee. Polk promised to annex not only Texas but also the contested Oregon Territory in the Northwest. In addition, he vowed to buy California from Mexico. This ambitious platform appealed to both Northerners and Southerners because it

expanded the country while promising to maintain the delicate balance between free and slave states.


The Democrats' unity on annexation caused Clay to backpedal. Reversing a statement made in the spring of 1844 against immediate annexation, Clay now supported annexation of Texas as long as it was done without causing war with Mexico. This so angered antislavery Whigs in his party that they threw their support to the Liberty Party—a small third party that supported abolition. With the Whig vote split, Polk won the election.

The Oregon Question Polk took a strong stance on what came to be known as the Oregon Question. Despite British claims to the region, which had been established in the Convention of 1818, Polk and the Democrats held that the United States had a “clear and unquestionable” right to *all* of the Oregon Country, including the region north of the 49th parallel that is today known as British Columbia. Their rallying cry, **“Fifty-four Forty or Fight,”** declared that the United States should control all of Oregon below the line of 54° 40′ north latitude.

Despite such slogans, few Americans wanted to fight the British to gain control of Oregon. After lengthy debates in Congress, Polk agreed to use diplomatic negotiations to settle the Oregon Question. In June 1846, as the United States fought with Mexico, and Great Britain was dealing with problems in Ireland, the two nations negotiated the Oregon Treaty to settle the dispute. In this agreement, the United States received all of Oregon south of 49° north latitude and west of the Rocky Mountains, except for the southern tip of Vancouver Island. In exchange, the British were guaranteed navigation rights on the Columbia River.

The Annexation of Texas Even before Polk took office, outgoing President Tyler pushed an annexation **resolution** through Congress in February 1845, and Texas joined the Union that year. As predicted, Mexico was outraged and broke diplomatic relations with the United States government. Matters worsened when the two countries disputed the location of Texas’s southwestern border. Mexico said it was at the Nueces River. Texans, and then the United States, claimed the Rio Grande, about 150 miles (240 km) farther west and south, as the boundary. The Texas–United States claim covered far more territory than the Mexican claim.

Polk’s intentions in California added to the growing strife with Mexico. In November 1845 he sent John Slidell as a special **envoy**, or representative, to Mexico City to try to purchase the territory. Mexico’s new president, José Joaquín Herrera, refused even to meet with Slidell.

 **Examining** What did James Polk promise to do if elected president?

The War With Mexico

MAIN Idea Hostilities over the southwestern boundary of Texas led to war with Mexico.

HISTORY AND YOU Have you ever thought that someone took something that did not belong to him or her? Read on to learn Mexico’s reaction to the United States’s annexation of Texas.

Herrera’s snub ended any realistic chance of a diplomatic solution. Polk ordered troops led by General **Zachary Taylor** to cross the Nueces River—in Mexico’s view, an invasion of its territory. Polk wanted Mexican soldiers to fire the first shot. If he could say that Mexico was the aggressor, he could more easily win popular support for a war.

Finally, on May 9, 1846, news reached him that a force of Mexicans had attacked Taylor’s

Debates IN HISTORY

Should the United States Go to War With Mexico?

Although many Americans supported war with Mexico for personal or political gain or because they subscribed to the principle of Manifest Destiny, many were against it. Debates raged between citizens, in newspapers, and in Congress over President Polk’s motives and the tactics he had used to force a declaration of war against America’s southern neighbor. While Polk insisted that Mexico had been the aggressor, many thought that the United States had purposefully incited the war to gain more land or, as Frederick Douglass believed, to extend slavery into new territory.

men. In an address to Congress, Polk declared that the United States was at war “by the act of Mexico herself.” Hoping to incite the public’s indignation, he added that “American blood has been shed on the American soil!”

Many Whigs opposed the war as yet another plot to extend slavery. Some cautioned that as many as five new slave states could be carved out of Texas. Most Washington politicians, though, recognized that, no matter how questionable Polk’s actions were, the United States was committed to war. On May 13 the Senate voted 40 to 2 and the House voted 174 to 14 in favor of war.

Calling All Volunteers

Polk and his advisers developed a three-pronged military strategy. Taylor’s troops would continue to move south, crossing the Rio

Grande near the Gulf of Mexico. A separate force to the northwest would capture Santa Fe, an important trading center and now the capital of New Mexico, and then march west to take control of California with the help of the American navy. Finally, U.S. forces would advance on Mexico City and force Mexico to surrender.

To implement the ambitious plan, the United States needed to expand its army. Congress authorized the president to call for 50,000 volunteers, and men from all over the country rushed to enlist. Almost 73,000 answered the call.

Undisciplined and unruly, the volunteers proved to be less than ideal soldiers. As one officer observed, “They will do well enough to defend their own firesides, but they can not endure the fatigue incident to an invading army.”

YES

James K. Polk

U.S. President

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Upon the pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as [Mexico], thought proper to unite its destinies with our own, [Mexico] has affected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and in official proclamations and manifestoes has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the meantime we have tried every effort at reconciliation. . . . But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has . . . invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil. . . .

As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights, and the interests of our country.”

—from *The Congressional Globe*, May 11, 1846



NO

Frederick Douglass

American Abolitionist

PRIMARY SOURCE

“The war . . . was [begun] with no higher or holier motive than that of upholding and propagating slavery. In 1829 Mexico . . . had declared the entire abolition of slavery in her territories. The consequence was a decrease in the value of slaves in the border states of America, . . . What was the desperate purpose of the United States? . . . [T]hey stirred up a revolt against Mexico in Texas, which, . . . ultimately severed from the mother country. Their next step was kindly to recognise the independence of Texas, and in 1844 it was annexed to the Union. An army of men was sent to protect the Texians [sic]; . . . and the Mexicans firing at the invaders, the United States at once recognised a war, . . .”

—from *The Frederick Douglass Papers*



DBQ

Document-Based Questions

- 1. Paraphrasing** According to President Polk, what was the United States’s attitude toward war with Mexico before Mexican forces attacked?
- 2. Specifying** What reasons does Polk give for declaring war on Mexico?
- 3. Summarizing** According to Frederick Douglass, what steps did the United States take to incite the war?
- 4. Identifying Central Issues** What does Douglass say is the true reason for the war with Mexico?



▲ General Winfield Scott leads American troops into Mexico City in September 1847.



Analyzing GEOGRAPHY

- 1. Movement** Which commanders led the invasion of California?
- 2. Location** At what city did Scott fight a battle before continuing with the campaign to take Mexico City?



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Other officers saw similar problems. One bemoaned in a half-comical way that the green recruits constantly demanded his attention:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"[O]ne wanted me to read a letter he had just received; another wanted me to write one for him; another wanted me to send his money home; another wanted me to keep it for him. . . . [O]ne complained that his uniform was too large, another that his was too small."

—From *Memoirs of a Maryland Volunteer*

The Fighting Begins

In early May, several days before Polk signed the declaration of war, Taylor's troops defeated Mexican forces, first at Palo Alto and then at Resaca de la Palma. Taylor then moved south, defeating Mexican forces at Matamoras. By late September, he had marched about 200 miles (322 km) west from the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and captured Monterrey.

In the meantime, Colonel Stephen W. Kearny led troops from Fort Leavenworth, west of Missouri, toward Santa Fe. The march through the dry countryside was brutal, but

when Kearny's men reached the city in August, the Mexican force there had already fled. With Santa Fe **secured**, Kearny led a small U.S. force into California.

Before Kearny arrived, and even before war with Mexico was officially declared, settlers in northern California led by American General **John C. Frémont** had begun an uprising. The official Mexican presence in the territory had never been strong, and the settlers had little trouble overcoming it. On June 14, 1846, they declared California independent of Mexico and renamed the region the **Bear Flag Republic**. A few weeks later, the Bear Flag Republic came to an end when American naval forces arrived and took possession of California for the United States.

To Mexico City

Despite having lost vast territories, Mexico's leaders refused to surrender. Polk decided to force things to a conclusion by sending soldiers on ships to the Mexican port of Veracruz. From there they would march west and capture the Mexican capital, Mexico City.

Polk, seeing Taylor as a potential rival in the 1848 election, eased him out of the war by placing General **Winfield Scott**, a member of the Whig Party, in command of this campaign. In March 1847 Scott's force landed at Veracruz, which his forces took after a three-week siege. Having taken control of this strategic port, the American troops then headed for Mexico City, fighting vicious and bloody battles with Mexican forces along the way. On September 14, after storming Chapultepec Castle, which guarded the city, they finally captured the capital after a hard fight at the city gates. With the Americans in control of the capital, a group of city leaders finally surrendered to General Scott unconditionally. American forces went on to establish a formal occupation of Mexico.

The Peace Treaty

On February 2, 1848, Mexican leaders signed the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**. In the agreement, Mexico **ceded**, or gave up, more than 500,000 square miles (1,295,000 sq. km) of territory to the United States. Mexico also accepted the Rio Grande as the southern border of Texas. In exchange, the United States paid Mexico \$15 million and agreed to take over \$3.25 million in debts Mexico owed to American citizens.

With Oregon and the former Mexican territories now under the American flag, the dream of Manifest Destiny was finally realized: the United States now stretched from ocean to ocean. Valuable ports on the West Coast opened up new markets to the Pacific nations of Asia. The question of whether the new lands should allow slavery, however, would soon lead the country into a bloody civil war. The experience that such men as Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant gained during the war with Mexico would soon be used to lead Americans in battle against each other.

 **Summarizing** What was President Polk's military strategy in the war with Mexico?

Section 4 REVIEW

Vocabulary

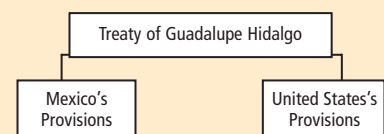
1. **Explain** the significance of: James K. Polk, "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," envoy, Zachary Taylor, John C. Frémont, Bear Flag Republic, Winfield Scott, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, cede.

Main Ideas

2. **Specifying** What were the provisions of the Oregon Treaty?
3. **Explaining** What brought an end to the Bear Flag Republic?

Critical Thinking

4. **Big Ideas** The idea of Manifest Destiny was realized as a result of the war with Mexico. What new problem did the additional territories cause for the United States?
5. **Organizing** Use a graphic organizer, similar to the one below, to list the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.



6. **Analyzing Visuals** Study the painting of Scott's entry into Mexico City on page 274. How does the artist depict the event? How might the real event have differed from the painting?

Writing About History

7. **Expository Writing** Suppose you are James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for president in 1844. Write a speech in which you explain your platform.

History  **ONLINE**

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Chapter 7 VISUAL SUMMARY



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Causes of Western Expansion

- The idea of Manifest Destiny influences many political leaders who believe the nation is destined to expand across the continent.
- The Preemption Act of 1830 gives settlers the right to claim land.
- New technology, including plows and reapers, enables settlers to farm the Midwest.
- Lush soil and moderate climate lures settlers to Oregon Territory and northern California.
- Christian beliefs lead missionaries to head west to try to convert Native Americans.
- Trailblazers map paths across the plains and mountains, making it easier for settlers to head west safely in long wagon trains.
- Treaty of Fort Laramie limits attacks by Native Americans on settlers and wagon trains heading west.
- Religious persecution leads Mormons to migrate west to Utah, where they can practice their religion freely.
- Mission system had already brought Spanish to the Southwest in the 1600s and 1700s.
- Hispanics move to California to establish large ranches.
- Mexico lures settlers to Texas with the National Colonization Act, giving large tracts of cheap land to *empresarios* and granting settlers exemption from taxes for 10 years.



▲ Astoria (above) was the first permanent settlement in the Oregon Territory.



► Vaqueros rest outside Santa Inez mission in California. Ranching and missionary work brought many Spanish settlers to the region.



▲ American troops land at Monterey in Mexico in 1846. The War with Mexico ended with the United States in control of much of the Southwest.

Effects of Western Expansion

- Texas becomes American in culture, and Texans grow frustrated with Mexican laws, specifically the tariffs on trade with the United States, the ban on slavery, and the requirement that settlers become Catholic.
- Led by Stephen Austin and Sam Houston, Texans rebel against Mexico, declare independence, and defeat the Mexican forces led by Santa Anna.
- Americans in Texas and Oregon want to join the United States.
- The debate over Texas triggers a sectional crisis—Northerners believe the South wants Texas in order to expand slavery.
- James K. Polk campaigns, promising to get both Texas and Oregon, and wins the presidency.
- Britain and the United States agree to divide the Oregon territory.
- Congress approves the annexation of Texas.
- After fighting begins between American and Mexican forces on the Texas border, the United States declares war and invades Mexico.
- In the peace treaty, Mexico cedes much of its northern territory to the United States, including California and the American Southwest.

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP

Be sure to examine carefully statements that contain the words *always*, *not*, and *never*. These are strong words that give clues to the incorrect answer.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.

- By the 1840s, travelers known as _____ were moving in wagon trains along the trails to the West.
 - squatters
 - mountain men
 - overlanders
 - Tejanos
- In 1834 Mexico moved to _____ the missions, bringing them under civil control.
 - annex
 - cede
 - expand
 - secularize
- Under the National Colonization Act, Mexico gave _____ large grants of Texas land.
 - mestizos
 - empresarios
 - vaqueros
 - Tejanos
- As a result of its war with the United States, Mexico was forced to _____ what became areas of the American Southwest.
 - cede
 - annex
 - conquer
 - sell

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 254–257)

- The term “Manifest Destiny” describes the idea that
 - European nations have no right to establish new colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
 - Protestantism should be the official religion of the United States.
 - God wants the United States to control all of North America.
 - Native Americans should be allowed to retain all their original lands.
- Which group left the United States to establish a settlement in the West?
 - Mormons
 - empresarios
 - Seminoles
 - mountain men

Section 2 (pp. 260–263)

- In the early 1800s, California society was dominated by which group?
 - mestizos
 - vaqueros
 - rancheros
 - empresarios

Need Extra Help?

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Chapter 7

8. In 1821 William Becknell arrived in New Mexico and opened up trade in that border territory by
- A establishing the Santa Fe Trail.
 - B starting the first American department store.
 - C building a railroad line from Missouri.
 - D leading a revolt against Mexico.

Section 3 (pp. 264–269)

9. Which of the following was not a condition set by Mexico for American emigrants to Texas?
- A They received a ten-year exemption from paying taxes.
 - B They could never return to live in the United States.
 - C They were required to become Mexican citizens.
 - D They were required to convert to the Roman Catholic faith.
10. The result of the Battle of San Jacinto was that
- A California became an independent republic.
 - B the Cherokee were forced to leave the Southeast.
 - C Texas became an independent republic.
 - D the Mormons were forced to leave Ohio.

Section 4 (pp. 270–275)

11. As part of his platform in the 1844 presidential election, James Polk promised to
- A extend American power around the world.
 - B create a large, standing army.
 - C remove all Native Americans from the Midwest.
 - D annex Texas and Oregon.
12. The war with Mexico was officially ended by which of the following events?
- A the signing of the Oregon Treaty
 - B the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - C the annexation of Texas
 - D the establishment of the Bear Flag Republic

Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

13. The invention of the McCormick reaper encouraged
- A settlement of the Great Plains.
 - B trade with New Mexico.
 - C mountain men to create trails to California.
 - D the expansion of slavery into new territories.

Base your answers to question 14 on the map below and your knowledge of Chapter 7.



14. Which of the following states now include territory acquired as a result of the war with Mexico?
- A Oregon and Washington
 - B Montana and Idaho
 - C California and Nevada
 - D Texas and Oklahoma

Need Extra Help?

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15. In retrospect, the invitation to Americans to settle in Texas was a mistake for Mexico because the Mexican government
- A failed to set aside enough land for settlement.
 - B overestimated the settlers' willingness to assimilate.
 - C did not realize that most of the settlers were criminals.
 - D was too eager for Texas to become independent.
16. Whom did Texans choose to lead them in the rebellion against Mexico?
- A William B. Travis
 - B James K. Polk
 - C Sam Houston
 - D General Santa Anna
17. What did the saying "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" refer to?
- A the large number of Americans seeking farmland in California
 - B the war with Mexico over boundary disputes at the Rio Grande
 - C the area of land Polk supporters wanted in Oregon
 - D the annexation of Texas and the battle at the Alamo
18. Who was Brigham Young?
- A a mountain man
 - B a squatter
 - C an overlander
 - D a leader of the Mormons

Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document.

In April 1847 future U.S. Senator Charles Sumner presented his views on the causes of the war with Mexico in his "Report on the War With Mexico" to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The excerpt below is from that report:

"It can no longer be doubted that this is a war of conquest. . . . In a letter to Commodore Sloat, . . . the Secretary [of War] says, 'You will take such measures as will render that vast region [California] a desirable place of residence for emigrants from our soil.' In a letter to Colonel Kearny . . . he says: 'Should you conquer and take possession of New Mexico and Upper California, you will establish civil governments therein. You may assure the people of these provinces that it is the wish of the United States to provide for them a free government with the least possible delay. . . .'"

—quoted in *Readings in American History*

19. According to Charles Sumner, why did the United States become involved in a war with Mexico?
20. What evidence does Sumner provide to show that this was the U.S. government's intention?

Extended Response

21. Even at the time, many Americans questioned the motives and goals of the war with Mexico, while others felt it was necessary to fulfill America's Manifest Destiny and the needs of the developing nation. Do you think that the war was justified or not? Choose to either support or oppose the United States's war with Mexico. Write a persuasive essay that includes an introduction and at least three paragraphs that support your position, using information from Chapter 7.

STOP

History  **ONLINE**

For additional test practice, use Self-Check Quizzes—Chapter 7 at glencoe.com.

Need Extra Help?

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